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If our friends who favor us with many wish to have rejected articles returns hey must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Compulsory Direct Nominations.

In all the recent agitation over the matter of direct nominations it does not appear to have occurred to anybody that if a political party wishes to give its members absolute control of the selection of its candidates for office, instead of leaving the choice to representative conventions, no law is necessary to enable it to do so. The desired end may readily be attained by voluntary action within the party, without any legislation whatever.

For example, we are to elect a Mayor of the city of New York in November. If the Republican voters here agree that their city convention shall nominate as the Republican candidate that person for whom a majority of such voters have previously expressed their adoption of a scheme of direct nomina is quite within the power of the party, regardless and indeed in the utter absence of legislative sanction.

This being the case, we are at a loss to perceive why the Republican advocates of such a scheme do not go right bring about its adoption without appealthey insist upon compulsion when voluntary action is all that is needed? Why should the Democrats be compelled, by son of a Republican majority in the scattered elements of the imperial army Legislature, to pursue a method of might be counted on with confidence. selecting candidates for office devised by their political opponents, when they e contented as a party with the existconvention system? We should like to have these questions answered.

One of the greatest changes in New Fork State politics in the last twentyfive years has been the increased conol of parties by the lawmaking power. formerly a political party was a volunthey should be prepared in a form pre- nized by Germany. scribed by law. A new party could be organized at will by any leaders who could secure a sufficient following to make it worth while. Its ballots would ballots of the old parties; nor was the right to print and use such ballots in any wise dependent upon the number of voters who had put the ticket in the field. In short, the utmost freedom of party action was allowed in those days: a party could nominate its candidates in any way it pleased; if the conduct of the majority gave dissatisfaction the minority were at liberty to secede and Legislature insisted on was that the vo-

ters should use a uniform style of ballot. All this has been changed since the Introduction of the official ballot printed at the expense of the State and the adoption of the system of voting by marks. The Legislature found it necessary to prescribe the conditions which should entitle candidates to have their names printed upon the blanket ballot. At first the requirements were comparatively simple. So far as party candidates were concerned it was enough if they were the nominees of a regular party convention. As time went on the statutory regulations to insure the regularity of the conventions were multiplied. To prevent fraud at the primaries a primary election law providing for a vast and complicated machinery operated at the public expense was enacted, until now our election statutes to a very large extent assume to control management. This is rendered possible solely through the agency of the official blanket ballot. The Legislature simply simply says to the parties: "Comply with our requirements or the names of your candidates cannot appear upon the least, how many persons have been annihilation of all authority, with danselves or their supporters.

equences. It is the final step toof New York. A political party is no endued in radiant toggery and armed longer to be permitted to govern itself or select its candidates in the manner deemed most wise and expedient by a s on purpose if it observes the details of

Such a result is dangerously near an abandonment of the principle of liberty which has been supposed to be characteristic of American institutions.

Britain's Programme for Imperial Defence.

The prolonged and feverish agitation concerning the alleged helplessness of the British Isles and their transmarine dependencies has brought about an event of considerable importance in the current history of the British Empire. The four great self-governing coloniesthe Dominion of Canada, the Australian Commonwealth, New Zealand and the United States of South Africa-which ecently through delegates have been holding a conference in London, have accepted unanimously the scheme of imperial military defence proposed by the British War Office.

According to a telegram the plan provides that all troops of self-governing dependencies shall undergo precisely the same training that the home regulars receive, so that the former may be ready to take their places beside the latter whenever the exigency may arise. Military training colleges, modelled on the lines of the Staff College at Camberley, are to be established in the oversea dominions, and there is to be a continuous interchange of officers between all parts of the Empire so as to insure absolute uniformity of organization, quipment and training.

What is to be the magnitude of this imperial army? According to the computations of War Secretary HALDANE the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will be preference, all this may be done with- able between them to furnish a total out the enactment of any new statute of forty-six divisions, or twenty-three whatever. It simply calls for united army corps, which represents the and harmonious action. In fact, the strength of the German army, when completely mobilized. The German army, however, is concentrated, whereas the British imperial force will be made up of factors separated from one another by half the circumference of the globe This objection on the score of condensation and efficiency might be fatal in the ahead within their own party lines and case of a naval Power belonging to the third or even to the second class. In the ing to the Legislature at all. Why do case of the British Empire, however which under almost all circumstances would be likely to command the sea, a prompt and thorough fusion of the

It is understood that an analogous plan for the union of the Empire's naval capabilities will be framed by the Admiralty and submitted to the self-governing colonies. New Zealand has volunteered to build a super-Dreadnought, to be placed at the disposal of the imperial authorities. A similar offer was made some years ago by the Cape Colony. Under the circumstances the four ary organization whose members en- United States of South Africa should be tary organization whose members entertained the same general views in regard to public affairs, national, State highest class, and a similar contribution and municipal, and who acted together is endeavoring to elect to office those of Australian Commonwealth and the Donia endeavoring to elect to office those of the same general views in able to furnish two battleships of the know resists, the impression made upon it by the highest class, and a similar contribution might reasonably be looked for from the ship's rudder. Pope, when inculcating one of his few useful lessons, and directing manking to the providence of God as the true source of all did, and now I am glad of that unselfish ing from the State, and they were free a total addition to the British imperial from legislative interference or control. navy of seven super-Dreadnoughts, Each party printed its own ballots at and thenceforth the sheer impossibility its own expense and furnished them to of competing with the British Empire the voters. It was only necessary that on the ocean would have to be recog-

What the Last Man Will Say.

From the serried editorial columns of the New York Times we take the liberty be just as fair upon their face as the of quoting this impressive lesson in American history:

> "The Salem witch burnings were the legacy of that period [the Middle Ages] to the Puritans."

Powers depart, possessions vanish, and opinions change, but this one grand central "fact" of Massachusetts history will continue to blaze like a thousand balefires and LA FOLLETTES. Contradiction only fans the flames. Great is form a party of their own. All that the error, and it will prevail, and he who kicks against it is not wise.

When the heavens being on fire shall be dissolved and the elements shall melt. with fervid heat, the last man, if he happens to be an American, will be found mumbling bravely of the Salem "witch burnings," and with a printed copy of a certain highly "authentic" letter of COTTON MATHER in his pocketbook.

Work for the Game Wardens.

Let us hope that the game wardens of States infested by sportsmen from the the Strait of Dover and alight on Englarge cities will keep a more accurate account than they have been in the habit of keeping hitherto. It is becoming more and more important every year to know with certainty the exact number of guides, attendants and mistake for deer, chipmunks, ducks and natural for one of his piety to submit so on. Once upon a time the roll of that as Gop had not intended man to the details of party organization and accidents was negligible. Now it takes share the air with the birds he would be State officers should get out their memorandum books and take careful notes.

official ballot in print. If you refuse, fatally or even seriously wounded in gers both to property and person, and the only way the elector can vote for the Adirondacks, the Catakills, the foot- impunity to the offenders." It is startyour ticket is to write the names of the hills of New Jersey, or the uplands of ling to think of the gentle Cowper allotnominees in the column left for that New England. The sportsmen are a ting a violent but legal death by the hand purpose." It thus becomes a case of steadily increasing quantity, and their of his fellow man to the aeronaut: practical compulsion, such as would homicidal depredations grow with the "Were I an absolute legislator I would therehave been impossible under the old sys- beauty of their habiliments and the fore make it death for a man to be convicted of tem of voting with privately prepared variety of their accountrements. They flying, the moment he could be caught; and to ballots furnished by the candidates them- array themselves in garments of annu- bring him down from his slittudes by a bullet ally deepening loveliness, and each year The proposition to compel the polit- they are endowed with an equipment the scholar would say that had it not been for ical parties in this State to adopt a sys- more complex and elaborate than ever me the fable of D*DALUS would have been realtem of direct nominations whether they before. It does not appear, however, ized, and bistorians would load my memory with

propose to resort to it without hesita- of the city sportsman to shoot guides, tion. They do not seem to realize the hotel guests and occasional passers by is growing with each successive year ward the destruction of freedom in the It is a delicate and difficult question, action of political parties in the State for if we suppress the bedizened hunters with, to them, mysterious weapons, we throw out of employment a large number of worthy professionals who earn majority of its members, but shall only a livelihood by showing the hunters be suffered to exist for any effective about and explaining to them the difference between a cooter and a woodchuck, between a marsh hen and a muskrat, etween a rabbit and an antlered stag.

Nothing can be done, at least intelligently and economically, until we know how many guides are shot by accident in any given season and how many campers and boarders are extinguished on the side. Mr. NATHANIEL WINKLE, the sportsman of the Pickwick expedidition, was not as preposterous as might be supposed. Thousands of Winkles go forth from the cities every year'into the educated wildernesses of this section, and their record of bloodshed is vet to be appraised with accuracy. That record ought to be carefully compiled, so that we may strike a much needed balance between their enjoyment and the life and limb of the inoffensive. We can't have our most useful citizens shot to pieces all over the country, and the bleeding forms of tourists and sojourners decorating our hillsides and holiday and swell the cash boxes/of a of Admiralty by their feud. hundred summer shacks.

Progress in Pittsburg On Saturday the managers of the Pitts burg baseball team caused the arrest of five bettors in the grand stand. It is

"This raid is the first move against grand stan etting in Pittsburg for years. The gambles who infested the old ball park actually terrorize the players at times. It is said they practically drove BRANSFIELD, JOB NEALON and CLAUDS RITCHET from the Pittsburg team with the breats and taunts."

sserted that:

This evidence of an intention to pro ect the players and the public must honest sport. Nor will any "gambler" and the very absurdity of it all is phi feel that his craft has been treated unjustly, for:

ago, when JACK TAYLOR, pitcher of the St. Loui Nationals, was accused of throwing a game in Pittsburg at the behest of the bettors and finally was fined \$300 for betting on his own game."

It has taken only four years for the Pittsburg baseball management to move against the wicked corrupters fof the morals of the players.

An Englishman, Mr. OSWALD

! Learn of the little nautilus to sail.

Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale "It is easy to parody these lines so as to give nem an accommodation and suitableness to the

present purpose: Spread the fan tall, and wheel about the sky. "It is certain at least that nothing within the reach of human ingenuity will be left unat-

tempted to accomplish and add all that is wanting to this last effort of philosophical contrivance . . [We have] in every fowl of the air a pat tern which now at length it may be sufficient to imitate. Wings and a tall, indeed, were of little use, while the body, so much heavier than the space of air it occupied, was sure to sink by its own weight, and could never be held in equioise by any implements of the kind which human strength could manage. . . Should the point be carried and man at last become as familiar with the air as he has long been with the ocean, will it in its consequences prove a mercy or a judgment?"

The "point" has at length been carried-that is to say, the automobile motor adjusted to air flight has overcome the difficulty seen by Cowper. that the body being much heavier than the air could never be held in equipoise by any implements of the kind which human strength could manage." Man at last flies like a bird: he can be almost in two places at one time, despite Sir BOYLE ROCHE, for it took BLERIOT little more than twenty minutes to compass lish soil for breakfast. COWPER even speculated upon the

effect of air flight upon prescriptive rights, customs law and relations international and otherwise. He disapproved of what we now call aviation.

manners of a certain people noted for its courtesy were all on the surface. "A very good place to have them, don't you think so?"

AMERICA. proved of what we now call aviation, innocent bystanders" that have been although he deemed it feasible; indeed killed or wounded by city hunters in may be said to have predicted it. It was a prominent place in the census. The flying in the face of his Maker, so to speak, if he took to himself the wings of the bird. But on the material side he

> sent through his head or his carriage should be no murder. Philosophers would call me a vandal;

frame a code to meet the perplexing questions that air flight suggests, and KRUPP has invented a gun to destroy aerial troops and their ship of passage in a state of war; but WILLIAM COWPER, with the fit of prophecy upon him, was much too conservative and fanciful for this age. We welcome the aeroplane (which the poet had in mind rather than the dirigible balloon) with complacency as a natural manifestation of the genius of a period that has bestowed upon us the telephone and the automobile and a hundred other conveniences hardly less wonderful; and while we know that the airship implies license by its freedom from restraint and is a veritable problem breeder, we are willing enough to suit the law to its vagaries if only it can be perfected for the general

utility. The report of the sub-committee imperial defence upon Admiral Lord CHARLES EXRESPORD'S charges concerning the British navy's unpreparedness for war is a most conciliatory document. On the one hand it lectures the Board of Admiralty for not taking Lord CHARLES BERESPORD'S complaints seriously while he commanded the Mediterranean squadron; and on the other hand there is an intimation that the noble Admiral's cours might be regarded as insubordinate. The Admiralty's arrangements for war are praised, while Lord CHARLES BERRS-FORD and Admiral Sir JOHN A. FISHEB valleys merely to make a tenderfoot are lectured for embarrassing the Board

> The truth is that the navy was not as well prepared for war as it should have been, and that Sir JOHN A. FISHER had his own way too much. His rival was perhaps too rough and ready in his strictures, but Lord CHARLES has had most of the naval officers at his back, and the public believes that his charges were far from groundless.

CROWING OVER TOMPKINS. ellaneous Meditations of a Contented

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: enjoys now and then an exhibition of down-right nonsense. Even comic supplements can be enjoyed in small doses. The setting at defiance of old laws, of honor, honesty, have the approbation of all lovers of decorum and good breeding is like a cordial There is no reason why we should always dress ourselves in a stiff cravat or a black coat. Dress shoes need not always be squeezing our toes, so once in a while an excursion is exciting, but a quiet afternoon the other day.

natural surroundings, I thought of my rich friend Tompkins. Tompkins can take luxurious ease every day in the week if he chooses. In the art of money making Tompkins has a right to despise me. I am baby to him. But when we pass into that charmed circle where one steps into literature, art, science, poetry and topics of general interest, to intellectual minds the tables are turned. Tompkins is the child and I am the giant. Tompkins knows it and does not like it, for it is the charac-teristic of the parvanimous class that it

An Englishman, Mr. OSWALD H. Evans, has made the interesting discovery that the poet WILLIAM/COWPER in a letter dated December 15,: 1783, and written to his friend the Rev. John Newton, anticipated the aeroplane. The Marquis D'ARLANDES had recently made an ascent in a Montgolfière, and the poet's friend Throgmorton' had amused him by sending up model, fire balloons. Cowper in the letter mentationed wrote that his mind was busy with speculations about the future of air flight. He went on:

"The invention of these new vehicles is yet in the intancy."

The atmosphere, though a down and philosophize. Brown, Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them focus if they are puffing black cigars. The thought women walked more. But let Brown, Jones and Robinson pass. They do, but women, the word woman? Well, who was first tempted by the devil? Woman, undoubtedly. Who brought the pre-Noachian is flight. He went on:

"The invention of these new vehicles is yet in the intancy."

The thought brings up the recollection more surface of the parvanimous class that it seldom or never reads.

I lie down and philosophize. Brown, Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the onese if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I wonder if they represent in the names I give them Jones and Robinson go by, and I w

act.
I hear some singing in the distance. The voices are not cultivated. Still, better the natural twitter of the sparrow than the photograph of the nightingale. Tompkins can't sing, and these melodies sound better than those I have heard in the rubbish demanded nightly by the uneducated for their research degradation.

manded nightly by the uneducated for their pleasant degradation.

And—but enough. I don't envy Tompkins in his automobile or on his steam yacht. I am healthy, happy, and am enjoying myself far away from excursions and other frivolities in just a little gook in the Bronx Park. Tompkins isn't.

New York, August 14.

Manners of Business Men.

To the Editor of The Sun -Sir: "Inflated" of Yonkers gives expression to the opinion of many A foreign pedler is a gentleman compared to the fatuous American dealer. The meanest rag-amumn, as a customer, is received by the former

with the consideration granted to a king. How, do you think, would the clerks in a foreign gas company receive a woman who comes for rectifications of her gas bills? Here is the American usage:

Our woman very politely addresses a clerk at the information bureau. She is directed to another desk. Half a dozen employees gaze at her papers and vanish, not into thin air, alas! It seems to be nobody's business to look into the matter. Ten minutes elapse. She inquires again. "You will be attended presently." A longer In despair our client espies a chair, a beach, two steps behind her. She imagines, how naively! that those seats, having nothing of the ornamental value of Versailles tabourets, are meant to be used by the patrons. Pure delusion. "Haven't you seen your clerk?" shouts savagely a bestial countenance from the information side. "Your turn is passed." The woman with dignity resumes her vigil near the wicket—I mean the cage—to affront another specimen of the jungle, to be anos way for not enjoying standing at the "Complaint" bars waiting her turn to be devoured.

The business transacted, there is a second of the seco

nation if not hatred on one part. apt reply of Whistler to the remark made that the NEW YORK, August 14.

Anti-Suffrage Hoaxes.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Ex-Governor Buchtel of Colorado was lately reported as giving a very unfavorable account of woman suffrage there, and his alleged statement was telegraphed all over the country. He now says that he did not say what was attributed to him, or even anything remotely resembing it.

The recent national woman suffrage conven-

The cable despatches from England charged

the imprisoned suffragettes with kicking and biting the wardresses. It now turns out that nobody bit, and only one woman kicked. That was when five or six wardresses were dragging her from one cell to another, and some of the unnecessarily, beating her black and blue during the process. Under such circum-The other day a reporter on a Boston

called me up by telephone and asked if I thought there were any women competent to be Presiden of the United States. I named Jane Addams The next day it was telegraphed broadcast that the Boston suffraglats were going to run Miss Addams for President. It would be hard to tell who was more surprised, Miss Addams or the

With approved academic apparatus of analytic table, decimal points and percentages, groups A, B and C, Professor William B. Bailey, assistant professor of political economy at Yale, proclaims in the Independent a discovery: college students can't spell. The class in "American Social Conditions and Municipal Problems, XXV. B 9, 3 hrs.," submitted essays. In twenty-five, or exactly onetenth of the essays, there was not a misspelled word, which to us seems easily the most remarkable of the revelations made by the professor's analysis of the orimes against orthography. But then it is nothing worse than misplaced emphasis that upsets your theoretical sociologist or sociological theorist nine

which the Yale professor "relieved the tedium of the reading" of the essays are The average number of words wrecked "per" student was five; the average number of misspellings, seven. (It is a deli cate question whether the crime of verbicide is mitigated or intensified by repeti-tion.) There were 443 words in the list of casualties. No vulnerable point was missed by the Yale sharpshooters, "privilege," for example, suffered such dis-tortions a "privalege," "priviledge" and "privelege." In sixty-six instances a single consonant was used where the doubled form is commonly seen, as "commission," but this economy was offset by the extravagance of the fixty-six who wrote controll," &c. When fifteen essayists indulged in such outlawry as "concent." an even dozen restored the sibilants to equilibrium with inventions like "conserning." "Separate," "relieve" and "rewere much sinned against. spelling is after all a convention, and the Bailevites are sociologists and supraconventional.

The one really suggestive result of Professor Bailey's study is the production of figures in proof of the relation between hanics of spelling and scholarship. In the three scholarship groups, A, B, C, percentages for those guilty of one to five errors and five to six are nearly equal; but for the higher numbers of misspellings, above ten, the divergence between the scholarship groups is very marked. That, however, the difference is not of ability to spell, but of willingness to pay the painful price of accuracy, is shown by the fact that the mcs: carefully written papers were the best spelled. It was a wise young dissenter from the diotionary who concealed his sins in "the finest specimen of an illegible scrawl I ever encountered." You cannot compliment a good speller; you must blame the

bad. The professor concludes: It is evident that something should be done t dents. But the college is not the place for such instruction. It should be part of the elemental education. So many additional studies have been crowded into grammar schools that spell was then possibly the chief intellectual test of the to the curriculum that the time devoted to spellin this respect, and the college authorities are try tremely difficult to master. But no one can blame of the requirements of admission the ability on

sociologists continue to love him if he shows them up in public? It seems but fair, querying the critic, to question the propriety of "moorrectly spelled in two different ways," "choice of five different methods," "of the six remaining there

was not a mistake in five of them. Bad writing, like bad spelling, is lazi-

GOVERNOR HUGHES.

Difference Between Integrity and Infall bill; Discussed. From the Rochester Post Express.

Those who regard Governor Hughes as nfallible have had to do some squirming. In the first place, they were "with the Govwhen he advocated a permissive ernor" aystem of direct nominations when he was willing to let the bosses do as they pleased. Later on they were following him in advoeacy of the simon pure sort of direct nominations, such as they have in some of the Western States. Now they join him in demanding an entirely different system-the nomination of candidates, not by conventions, not by the people, but by political committees. Now, if these good people who "stand by the Governor" were right in the first place, they are wrong now; they were right in the second place, they are wrong now. It is impossible for them to get away from the fact that they have taken three positions on this question

taken three positions on this question, two of which must be wrong. They are sure they are right now; but they were equally confident before. There is therefore at least the bare possibility that they are wrong now, and will shift again.

Nobody is finding any fault with the Governor. He took up this subject when he did not know very much about it. As he learns more he changes his position. It is a process of evolution. Every man is familiar with the process. There is nothing discreditable about it: on the contrary, it is quite to the Governor's credit that he modifies his view as he grows in knowledge and experience. What we protest agginst is that men who do not believe that Governor Hughes has yet reached the final stage should be denounced as his enemies. There is no question at all about the sincerity of his purpose and the unselfish character of his services, but there is a great deal of doubt about the wisdom of his latest scheme of direct primaries.

of his services, but there is a great deal of doubt about the wisdom of his latest scheme of direct primaries.

What he proposes is the nomination of candidates by political committees, instead of conventions. He would have candidates for State offices, for example, nominated by a State committee of thirty-seven members, ipstead of by a convention of a thousand members. The Poul-Express, which fought bossism long before Governor Hughes was heard of in politics, and expects to fight for a representative system by the people and for the people long after he disappears in the course of nature from the scene of action, knows by experience and observation that a political boss finds it easier to control a small body of men than a large one; and we would rather trust the judgment of a thousand men in a deliberative and public assembly than the judgment of less than forty meeting in a corner.

Wonders of Nature.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: At a HIGH gathering of men dining here last evening refer-ence was made to the despatch from Africa in THE SUN of August 8. In which it was said that Tartarinus Africanus had recently shipped to this country a cask of dik diks. Although there were two Harvard men with us, one of whom has recently comedirect from Cambridge, no information regarding the dik dik was to be had. The club library shed no light on the subject. We realize that we are provincial, but we respectfully suggest that this portion of our country is rapidly being settled, and it should not remain without some information regarding the dik dik. UNIVERSITY CLUB, DENVER, Col., August 11,

The Would-Be American

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The trouble with "Looker On" is a common one among Englishmen. He is a quitter. If a man really

wanted to become an American citizen he would put up with a whole lot of inconvenience to have a good job done. The English gentleman is usudesire to do so or not is in the same that they improve in the same ratio line of development. The official ballot as experts in distinguishing legitimate sion; but in the meantime the world would go on quietly, and if it enjoyed less liberty would at anything unbecoming or absurd, it is safe to take growing. This sort of thing is going to that the suffragists have done anything unbecoming or absurd, it is safe to take growing. Then he is true to type.

Allow York, August 14. Formal Bork.

SOCIOLOGY AND SPELLING AT AN INDICTMENT OF BLUE BLOOD.

Nineleenth Century about the "extinction of the upper classes in Great Britain," taking their figures from Burke's Peer-

age. They are fastidious about peers and confine themselves to families which They are fastidio have borne titles for at least three go tions. The average number of children to a fruitful marriage in these select cir-cles was 7.1 in the ten years 1880-40. 4 up to 1860, 4.36 between 1870 and 1880, and 3.13 between 1880 and 1890. It is estimated that there must be an average of 4 to each fruitful marriage to maintain the bare status quo of any class or community. Thanks to artificial "creations by the sovereign, the ranks of the arist racy are by no means growing thin, but it is certain that the old noble stocks are dying out somewhat faster than they have Briefly, the results of the analysis with done in the past.

The F. R. S. and his wife give on explanation of this which the sturdiest iemoerat must admit to be unfair. The nquire of Burke what used to become of the children of these noble marriages, and find that between 1750 and 1800 30 per cent. of those who entered the army while almost as many of those who entered the church rose to be Bishops or deans. Between 1800 and 1850, however, only 18 per cent. in the army, only 20 per cent. church rose to the higher ranks. Promotion for merit had meanwhile been substituted for the old 'spoils system' of the country, and in this circumstance our writers, though rabid be the benefits of an aristocracy, find a reason for the passing of the "younger son, suggesting that the nobility cannot afford to have large families when the children must rely more or less upon their own merits for a livelihood.

This argument, so unexpected writers who deplore the decrease of the aristocrats on the ground that they are the products of a thousand years of selection and therefore the most capable part of the community, will doubtless appear to many to be perfectly reasonable but the unprejudiced must set against it the fact that the diminution in the size of families which is evident among the educated of all nations does not seem to be closely connected with the difficulty of providing for children. On the contrary, the diminution is more evident in richest classes than in the poorest. and it is found even where there is too much wealth to allow the question of keeping up a certain standard of living. however high, to have any practical in-

ELIZA HENSLER.

The Marriage of an American Singer to a King of Portuga!.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The eiress to a Portuguese princeling will not women with a member of that Portugal escaped notice. Eliza Hensler, daughter of a title than that of Countess. The first wife prince of the house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to the throne led to the Miguelist and Legiti-mist civil war in Portugal. She died in 1851.

home comforts and into savings for a rainy day."

This town at present has fifty or more neat homes being built, and in no one year during open saloons was one-fifth of this number projected.

In the old days a lady would not dark pass through the principal saloon street after sunset without danger of insult. To-day she would be acte any hour of the day or night, even without an esport.

As one largely interested in manufacturing in a prohibition town and who knew the town in saloon days. I should be strongly tempted to sell out at any sacrifice and move if open saloons were again established, and feel safe in asserting that in spite of a few if the safe in asserting that in spite of a few Opera in Paris she failed to please the laborates, but success awaited her in Lisborates, but success awaited her in Lisborates awaye of success that it carried her near the throne. The first was devoted to the American Countess, whom he had taken from the stage, and her influence over him was boundless. Her experience over him was boundless. Her experience over him was boundless. over him was boundless. Her experience in ruling near the throne might have been greater still had not King Ferdinand in 1870 declined the crown of Spain, offered to him by Prim and Serrano.

The Countess of Edla survived her hus-

if open saloons were again to spite of a few i feel safe in asserting that in spite of a few blind tirers, not one gailon of liquor is now sold in that town as against a barrel before problition was adopted.

I believe these actual experienced facts stand out stronger against the liquor traffic than all the theoretic arguments the liquor forces orn bring to bear, and furthermore, that instead of prohibition being a temporary craze that will soon run its course, the signs of the times indicate the handwriting on the wall that "the saloos must go."

Problitions: The Countess of Equa survived her pushend and remained fa conspicuous figure in the life of Portugal, cordially hated by Queen Pia and Queen Amelie, who found only in their dislike for the clever and rich American—Ferdina d bequeathed her a large fortune—a bond of sympathy. She was too much of a personality to be ignored, in spite of the loss of her husband's purpose; see the complications caused in nored, in spite of the loss of her husband's support; so the complications caused in Portugal by the clash of the international trio composed of the American widow of the itular kine, the statism mother and the French wife did much to colliven the reign of King Carlos, whose rule was destined to end so tragically. The American Countess clways held her own with dignity in conflicts in which she was obviously at disadvantage. She had won her positionat the left of the throne though it was hy her talents, without the inevitable dot which in these days must necessarily be commons to gain such a position as that held by the Boston shoemaker's daughter.

DOLLAR BILL.

Full Account of His Accelerated Desce I pen a Western Town.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You slow going inhabitants of Manhattan Island do not appreciate the marvellous Western spirit. The fog of Broadway and the City Hall Park befuddles and luminous West, where you can rub shoulders progress.

Take this example: A far Western town of about 5.000 inhabitants. The one daily paper, raven-ously Democratic, comes out with a double leaded announcement to the effect that a strenuous effort is being made by some patriotic citizens to bring Colone! W. J. Bryan to town: there is only faint hope of success, but meanwhite all persons having the good of the town at heart are urged to bestir themselves. Two days later persons having she good of the town at heart are urged to bestir themselves. Two days later appears a special from somewhere saying that Mr. Bryan is considering the matter. Meanwhile Mr. Bryan is considering the matter. Meanwhile Judge Squiggs, who once ate a sandwich with Bryan at the lunch counter at Olathe, Kan., is said to have sent the editor of the Commoner a most urgent telegram, pleading with him not to forget the suffering town. "Mr. Bryan May Come" is the next headline. Excitement grows. "Mr. Bryan Consents." Some genius resurrects a campaign lithograph and displays it in a store window. The example is highly contagious. "Mr. Bryan Will Come Sure."

The Mayor appoints a reception committee com-

"Mr. Bryan Will Come Sure."
The Mayor appoints a reception committee composed of 153 members, representing all shades and creeds. Mr. Bryan's train arrives. There is a tremendous non-partisan gathering, swarming about the railway station. The band of course in busy, but it might as well be somewhere in Greenland so far as any effect upon the crowd is concerned. People rush home to their "suppers."
"Didyou see him?" At 3 o'clock P. M. the rostrum a nacked with all the legal and ministerial lights. is packed with all the legal and ministerial lights.

The venerable figure of Judge Squigge rises to introduce the "most illustrious private citizen on earth," including Africa, perhaps; a man who has a dread, not to say an abborrence, of office. Colonel Bryan rises amid tren applause. He proceeds to sermonize upon "The Prince of Peace." His delivery is good, even cloquent, and he shows thorough familiarity with his subject. When the people awake the next morning the Colonel has flown. So has a snug sum of their cash.

Mave you anything of interest here in New

NEW YORK, August 14.

The Wild Horse Hard.

From the Denser Republican.
Out of the noostide's furnace glare,
Dim in the shimmering veil of heat.
You pass, while thore throbs on the desert air
The muffled thunder of flying feet.

Gone, with a flutter of wind tossed mane, And the gleam of sides no spur shall sear, Ghostlike you fit across the plain— Haunters of horizons afar. Apause, in the sage's silver sheen.
The prospector, 'neath shading hand.
Looks long, and wonders if the scene
Is but a dream of the desart label.

FROM WET TO DEY.

detal Effects of Probibition in a Tar Heel Town.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I noticed

a recent issue of THE SUN a communicatio

from a defender of the liquor traffic setting forth the argument that loss of revenue by

the Government from manufacture and sale of liquors did not indicate a falling off in consumption, but that the sale of illicit

iquor has increased to an extent which

more than offsets the decreased sales of tax paid liquor. This is a baid statement frequently made by opponents of prohibi-tion, with ne basis whatever of facts. This

correspondent's answer to the query as to why, if more liquor is sold where open sa-loons have been voted out, the allied liquor

nterests fight prohibition so strenuously,

is amusing to those who know the general character of the liquor dealing fraterpity.

according to this scribe they fight prohibi

he Government so much and are s

ion for patriotic reasons, because they love

citous for its welfare that they do not

wish to see its revenue suffer so severely as it does on account of blind tiger liquor, for which prohibition is responsible (?).

In answer to this I maintain that any

intelligent, fair minded citizen living in

prohibition town where the majority of the

people are in sympathy with the law (and

owns), will testify that in spite of blind

tigers there is not one-tenth as much in-

now as in the days of open saloons.

exicating liquor sold or drunk in his town

vill also maintain that the illicit whiskey

now sold does not approach in quantity

it is a well known fact that three-fourths

of the saloons obtained much of their sup-

ply from illicit distillers on the sly, because

article, and they were not then known as a

class too patriotic or too conscientious to mind "doing" the Government where they

ments in prohibition States have joined

orces with the Federal Government in

hunting down and destroying illicit manu-

facturing, only a fractional part of the il-

icit distillation and sale formerly done is

o market his product in a wholesale way

to market his product in a wholesale way to the saloon keeper, as the local authorites were seldom in sympathy with revenue officials, and gave the latter no aid in exposing illegal manufacture and sales. Today if the blind tiger cludes the virginance of Federal, State and county officers, he must market what he can only in a small retail way to consumers whom he can trust not to betray him, and such customers will be largely those whose appetites were created in the open saloon days, and who will manage some way to get a little, if they are of a class that has no respect for law, at almost any risk; but the total comparative consumption as against the day of open

tive consumption as against the day of open barrooms is fractionally very small, and the young boys not having contracted the

In reply to the statement that there are

In reply to the statement that there are more arrests now for drunkenness than there were under the barroom regime. I may say, as one who has been living six months out of the year for several years in a town that formerly had twenty-five or more aloons, and which is now a "dry" town, that no arrests for drunkenness were thought of in the open barroom days, that any day men might be seen drunk in the gutters of the principal streets and undisturbed, while to-day a drunken man in the same town is rare enough to receive notice in the local press, not friendly to prohibition, and his arrest if he cannot navigate intelligently, is sure.

arrest if he cannot navigate intelligently, is sure.

When this town adopted prohibition the total deposits in bayks approximated a half million dollars, and the town was about a hundred years old. Under about six years of prohibition the bank deposits have trebled, a considerable part being savings deposits formerly unknown. It is a cotton manufacturing town, and in saloon days the male operatives were paid off on Saturday, spent the most of their wages in barrooms on Saturday nights, kept the factory settlement in a turmoil on Sanday, were broken snearcially and unsit physically for work on Monday.

Now the factory settlements are as orderly as any part of the town every day of the week, and the decently dressed operatives enjoy their Sundays in a civilized and Christian manner. The money that formerly went into the saloons now goes into home comforts and into "savings for a rainy day."

This town at present has fifty or more

IN THE MUSIC MARKET.

Complaints From a Musician Who Re-

vea's Tricks of the Trade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will

you kindly publish this in your paper for the benefit of our musicians and for the

purpose of getting better music? The price

charged for music are high enough, but the

does? Why, the manager or the hotel does. Why does he? This is the reason:

When anybody gives a dance or a dinner, or if a wedding takes place, in home or in

a hotel, arrangements are made with the caterer or with whoever it may be to furnish the music, the pay for it being very high.

This contractor gives his engagements to

the music, the pay for it being very high. This contractor gives his engagements to the man that furnishes the music for the lowest figure. This man goes around and gets the cheapest men he can find. At the price he gives he cannot get good men, and besides he wants to make something himself on the job. Very often the combination calls for an instrument he does not play, but this still finds him on the job holding an instrument. The original price paid is very good, but the musician actually gets less than from an engagement at a less expensive affair in which the man who pays hires direct from a leader who empleys the best men he can and pays the union price. Getting musicians through a caterer of from a manager and from hotels is expensive and means poorer pay for the musician. I know of many cases where the parties paid \$10 or \$15 a man, got poor music and cheap looking men, because the manager wanted to make it all—or the caterer in many cases. Little is it known by the person giving the affair that while he is paying high for the music the musicians are getting little more than \$4 or \$5 each.

You will find the poorest, cheapest musicians playing the best paid engagement and at the houses of wealthy people. Ask the musicians what they get for it, and for whom they are playing. Are they union musiciane, or do they play the instrument they hold, or are they dummies? Is ment they hold, or are they dummies? Is ment they hold, or are they dummies? Is ment they hold, or are they dummies. It was a norchestra, say of five or six men, piano, violin, cello, guitar and mandolins, actually three may be dead obe; but that is the way the jobs are filled. Be sides this these men are very much dependent on tips.

New York, August 14.

One View of Bethmann-Hellweg.

"magnetic personality" nor an "affable manner" nor "a strong, stern countenance." He might be

described as a man without an epithet. He is on the whole a dull speaker; he has on the whole an ungainly figure; he makes on the whole an

anacying impression. His beard is scrubby, his limbs seem to be attached by strings rather

than by nerves and sinews, and he has an irri-tating manner of fidgeting when he is speaking. "This," one thought, "is no statesman, no Imperial

Another lows Idea.

This is a machine—or, as he ca

has neither !

From the London Graphic.
The new German Chancellor has

musician does not get the profit.

ow possible.

9 Passed.

manufacturing company of Muscatine, Icwa-dvertises grasshoppers for canning purposes. New York, August 15. F. J. Root. YORK, August 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: What

TO THE EDPTOS OF THE SUB-SIT: Are predentials of Rird Hunt of Gosba, N. Y., strongers:

PARCETE L. N. DOURSE oredentials of Fire Edward Party Dolars Valle Angles 14